Canadian Indigenous Place Name Legislation and Policies

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

Canadian Institute of Resources Law
David Laidlaw

SPONSORED BY

Alberta LAW FOUNDATION

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

Why Indigenous Place Names?

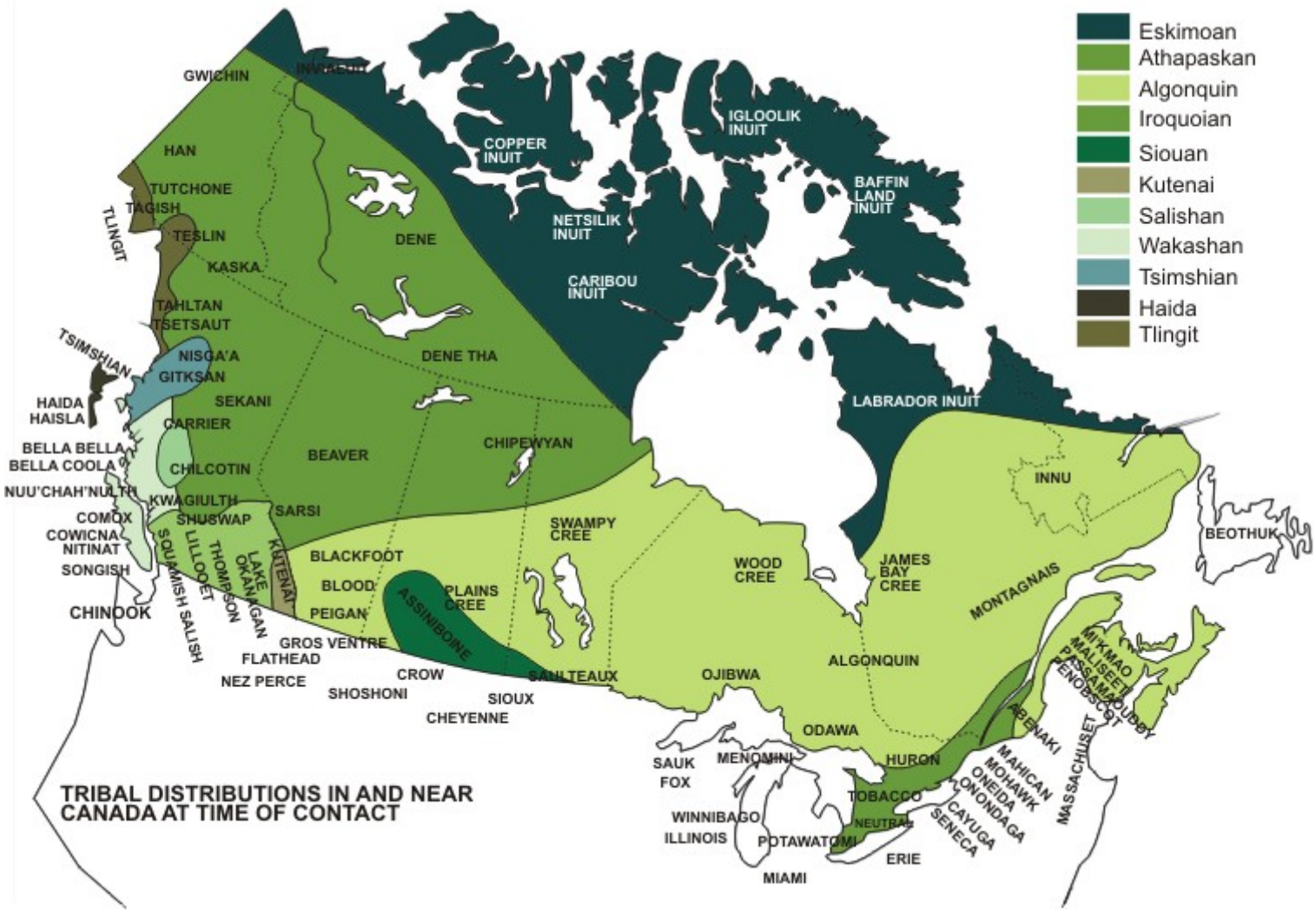
1. Place names reflect the culture and history of a places.

2. Inasmuch as Indigenous People have occupied Canada's territory for 10,000 years or more – they are the original occupants of Canada.

3. Indigenous history and culture has been disregarded until recently and their contributions to Canadian history need to be acknowledged.

4. Reconciliation.

Indigenous Groups in Canada



From: <http://www.amauta.info/satellite/cai.jpg>

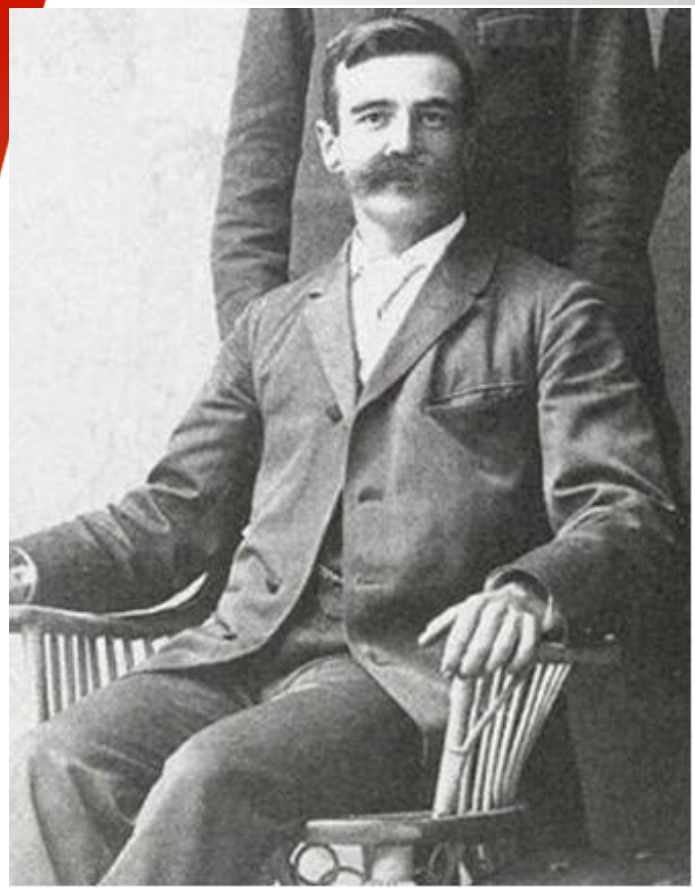
Indigenous Languages & Place Names

- Estimates vary ~70 Indigenous languages

- Indigenous place names in Indigenous language centred on the environment and were generally descriptive but did include places named for significant events and persons (including animals and plants)

For example: Innu place names are highly descriptive of land and water, contain complicated information about water bodies e.g. clarity, colour, ice (120 words), seasonal sea ice etc. and what the land looks like around them, including the geography of the northern forests by containing words that refer geological information as to land as rocks, gravel, earth, moss and bog, and living things such as trees and plants and use of the land by giving names to places where people hunted, fished, and trapped, where they were born or buried, or even where humorous or romantic events took place.

Indigenous Names : Adoption and Adaption



Picture extract from Library and Archives Canada

Professor William Ganong wrote *The Historical Development of the Place Nomenclature of New Brunswick* as a presentation to the Royal Society of Canada in 1896 as one of the first studies of Canadian toponymy. That is the study of place names (toponyms), their origins, meanings, use, and typology (classification).

In it, he noted that Indigenous place names were constant and integrated as they included: (1) an adjective part; (2) a substantive part, which may include the generic (category), and (3) a locative part.

They were often lengthy and in translation were subject to shortening. Further, as Indigenous languages included sounds that were foreign to European languages they were recorded in differing fashions.

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

Indigenous Names : Adoption and Adaption

- In Eastern Canada, the surviving Indigenous place names were translated by French travellers and colonists, who were generally on good terms with Indigenous people in Canada − using French terms that were alliterative i.e. that attempted to mimic the sounds of Indigenous languages. Some French (and English) names were direct translations of Indigenous place names.

- The French imposed certain place names in the French language to honour noble patrons, saints, homes in France, local citizens etc.

- The British adopted some of the French names, with spelling modifications but generally, with added settlement, continued the European practice of honouring royalty, significant persons, home localities of settlers etc.

- Ganong argued that the revival of Indigenous place names, properly done would result in “a great number of dignified and melodious words” as an original contribution to Canada’s toponymic history.

- This argument fell, for the most part, on deaf ears.

Canada : Geographic Board

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c. xxxvii

Department of the Interior.

By Order in Council of the 18th of December, 1897, a "Geographic Board" was created to consist of one member for each of the Departments of the Geological Survey, Railways and Canals, Post Office and Marine and Fisheries, such member being appointed by the minister of the department; of the Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, of such other members as may, from time to time, be appointed by Order in Council, and of an officer of the Department of the Interior, designated by the Minister of the Interior, who shall act as secretary of the board. It was also ordered that all questions concerning geographic names in the Dominion, which arise in the departments of the public service should be referred to the board, and that all departments should accept and use in their publications the names and orthography adopted by the board.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. XXXI., p. 2916.

From: LLMC Digital at: <http://www.llmc.com>

Canada : Geographic Board

December 14, 1899.

EXTRACT.

"That the Order in Council constituting the Board be amended by giving to the Government of the Northwest Territories and to each province the right to nominate one of their officials as a member of the Board, who shall advise the Board with reference to names in his province, provided that the several Governments undertake to be guided by the decisions of the Board."

April 24, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th April, 1915, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that the Geographic Board created by Orders in Council of December 18, 1897, and 14th December, 1899, for adjudicating upon all questions concerning geographic names, consists of the experts on geographic matters in the service of the Dominion and Provincial governments and that advantage can be taken of their special knowledge by extending the scope of the action of the Board.

The Minister submits that their advice would be particularly valuable for the compilation of new maps, for avoiding duplications where good maps already exist, for the selection, unification and improvement of scales, the uniformity of symbols and conventional signs, the representation of relief, the use of colours, the methods of reproduction and other geographic subjects.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that authority be granted to the Board to investigate such geographic questions as may be submitted to it by Departments of the Public Service and to advise upon the same.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

From: Sessional Papers of the Dominion of Canada, Volume 53, Issue 11 at Google Books

Official Names of Canada Geographic Board

- The U.S. Board on Geographic Names was established in 1890 and Canada's Geographic Board (1897) was modelled on this to give advice to Canada.

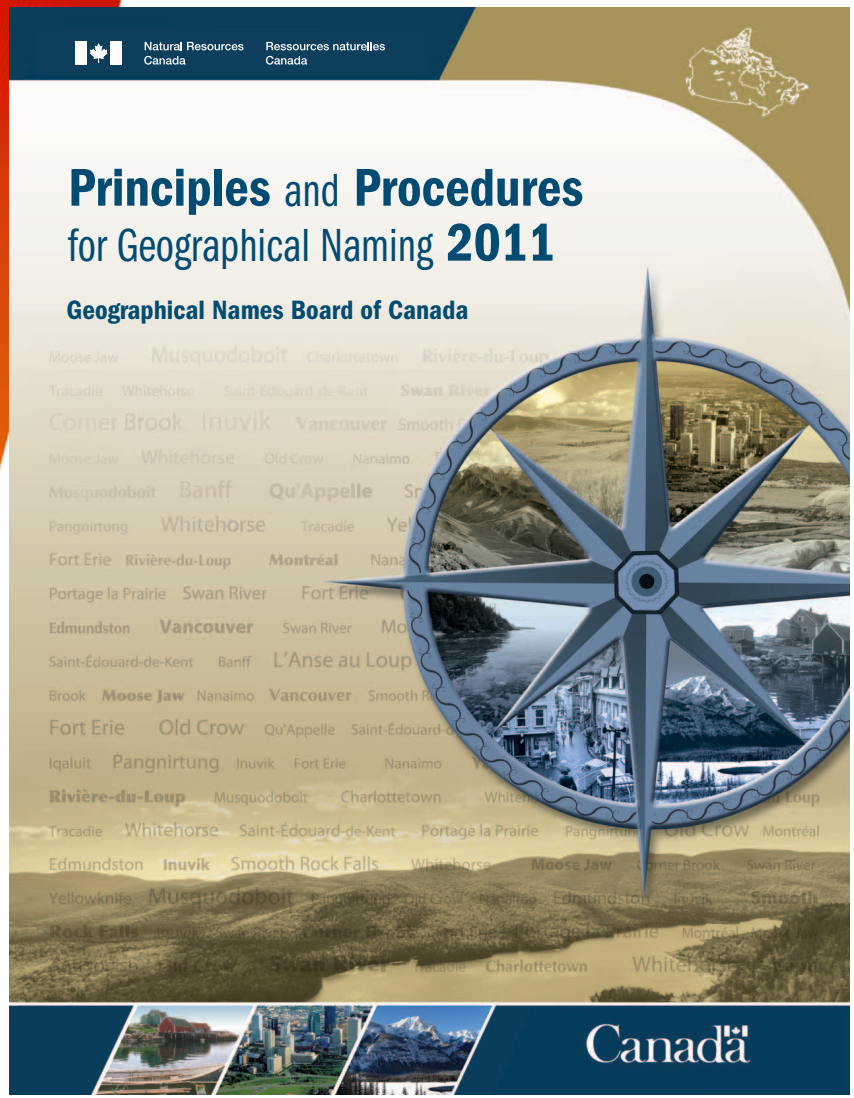
- "Official" place names and their spelling, are those used by governments on official documents and maps. The use of other place names has no effect on government actions e.g. contracts, laws, regulations.

- Official place names are usually resolved in favour of "common local usage in English (or French)" depending scope of the feature. This local usage presented the only continuation of Indigenous place names.

- For "unnamed features" the Board often approved official names, following the English practice honouring royalty, veterans, politicians, early settlers, "explorers", prominent citizens, railway contractors, official surveyors, etc.

- Most of the "unnamed features" held Indigenous Place names – but those were disregarded.

Geographical Names Board of Canada



Starting in 1961, the provinces assumed full responsibility for geographical names when the national names authority was reorganized as a coordinating body, now the Geographical Names Board of Canada. (GNB)

The GNB retains jurisdiction over federal lands. It transferred naming authority to the Yukon Government in 1986, and in 1984, to the Northwest Territories, a right also granted to Nunavut when it was created from the Northwest Territories in 1999.

The GNB maintains a searchable database of official place names in Canada, updated from provincial and territorial records.

See: http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/geography/place-names/10786

United Nations & GNBC

- International Geographic Union (1873)

- United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) was established in 1959, and led to United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names UNCSGN) held every five years.

- The UNGEGN ideals include principles of

  Univocity – one standard name is assigned to each geographical entity (place, feature or area) at any point in time, with one standardized spelling form in each writing system e.g. *one name = one place*

  Romanization – to have each writing system expressed in the *Latin alphabet* i.e. the standard QWERTY keyboard

- Canada, through the GNBC, Provinces and Territories is an active member in the effort to standardize geographical names.

Names Board in Canada

- Each Province and Territory now has an official naming authority.

- GNBC *Principles and Procedures for Geographical Naming (2011)* have been adopted, adapted or drawn from for every naming authority's individual policy guidelines.

The general process of naming authorities is as follows:

- Application – Interested persons can apply for an official place name or change a name

- Research – Naming authority will conduct field, archival research to determine local usage, proper spelling etc.

- Recommend to government for approval if appropriate

- Publish official names once approved

Indigenous Names in Canada

Geographical Names Board of Canada
GNBC

Commission de toponymie du Canada
CTC

Total Official Names	334,553
Confirmed Aboriginal Names	23,303
Suspected Aboriginal Names	6272
Total Aboriginal Names	29,575
Aboriginal Names Approved since 2005	3974
Aboriginal Names in Progress	4191
How many Aboriginal languages or dialects are represented in official Aboriginal names in your jurisdiction?	84
Dual names incorporating at least one Aboriginal name	182
Does your jurisdiction recognize multiple official names for a single geographical feature? (Y/N)	9 Non/ 3 Oui;Yes
If yes, how many geographical features have multiple names?	272
What is the highest number of official names for a single feature?	1, 2; 7

Univocity or not?

- One of the barriers for Indigenous names involves the re-naming of official names to the original indigenous names.

- The UNGEGN *Manual for the national standardization of geographical names* (2006) says:

> Every effort should be made to adhere to [the univocity] principle so as to avoid ambiguity. It can sometimes be difficult to achieve this one name/one feature ideal, especially in multilingual areas where name usage is divided along language lines. In those cases, the names authority could: (a) Choose only one name, based on specific criteria, as the official form; (b) Recognize and make available for use in other languages, one or more names …, not equal to the official form in rank, but chosen for use in specified contexts; or (c) Choose two or more forms as official on an equal basis (multiple names would thus most likely be shown on maps where scale permitted)
>
> *A national authority may adopt more than one official name for a geographical entity.* It is suggested, however, that one of the names be recommended for international usage.

Official Name(s) in Canada

- The GNBC *Principles and Procedures for Geographical Naming (2011)* allow for "[s]ome provinces and territories recognize the use of "equivalent" or "alternate" names to the official names."

Jurisdictions that deploy multiple official names, include:

- Newfoundland and Labrador to accommodate the use of two or more official names for a single geographic feature that preserves the Indigenous place name and simultaneously preserves the pre-existing, well established name.

- Ontario where multiple languages prevail, and multiple names for a single geographical feature are common in local usage in those languages. The Indigenous place name is used first to recognize prior occupation.

- The Northwest Territories, Yukon, Alberta and Nunavut where they are in local use.

Alternate Name(s) in Canada

Jurisdictions that afford some recognition of Alternate names, include:

- Ontario will, where one name enjoys greater local usage than others designate it as Official Name and the other(s) designated as the Alternate Official Name(s) that can be displayed in conjunction with the Official Name in some circumstance.

- Yukon recognize Alternate Names, different from the Official Name when it is in common and/or local use but only the Official Name will be used, recognized Alternate Names facilitate the preservation of the First Nation languages. There can be up to four Alternate Names for one feature, due to the overlap of the Yukon First Nation Traditional Territories.

- Canada, Ontario, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Québec (bilingual provinces) accord some recognition to Dual-names, Translated Equivalent Name and Alternate Names in the English and French languages in certain areas and circumstances.

Written Indigenous Language

Lakota : Lone Dog Winter Count

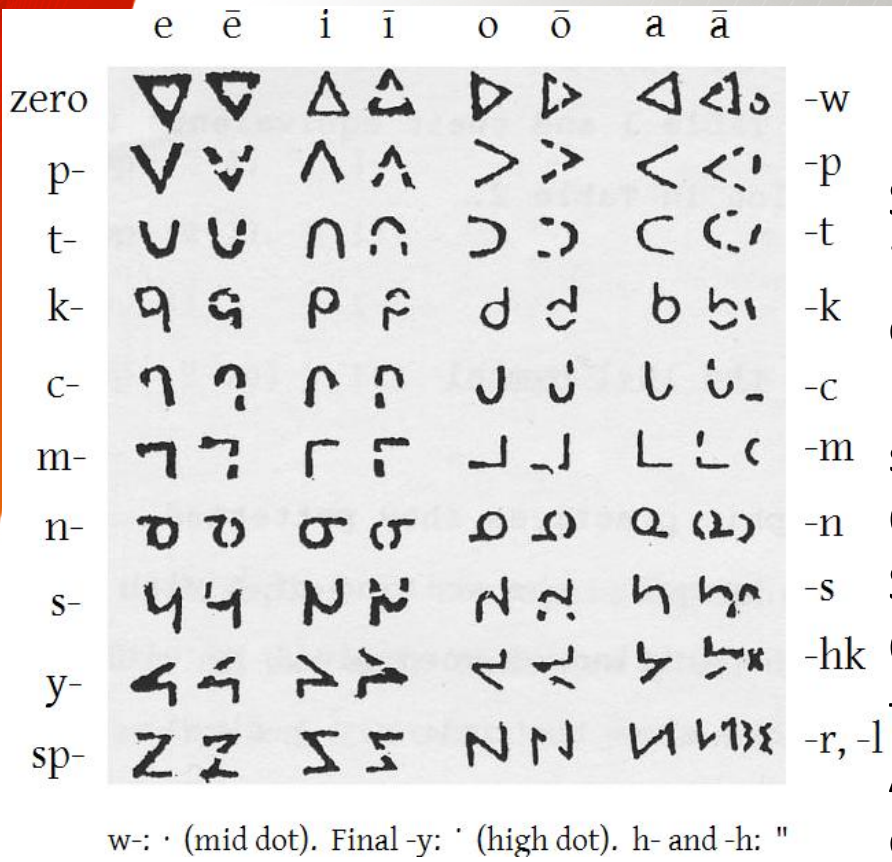
Áísínai'pi National Historical Site (Writing on Stone)

Indigenous languages are usually oral languages but there are some written representations e.g. pictographs on buffalo hides, petroglyphs in stone, temporary markings using charcoal on bark, etc.

Canadian Syllabics

Canadian Indigenous languages in syllabic script consists of a symbol represents a syllable (usually a sequence of consonant + vowel) rather than a single sound, and in which consonants are modified in order to indicate an associated vowel—in this case through a change in orientation, which is unique to Canadian syllabics. They are usually expressed in a syllabaries that contains all possible variations.

Canadian Syllabics



Evans' script, as published in 1841.

Originally created in 1840 by English missionary James Evans for two languages, Swampy Cree and Ojibwe it was rapidly indigenized and spread to new communities before missionaries arrived. Missionary work in the 1850s and 1860s spread syllabics to western Canadian Ojibwe dialects (Plains Ojibwe and Saulteaux) and east across Ontario and into Québec, reaching all Cree language areas as far east as the Naskapi including the Atikamekw, Montagnais and Innu people in eastern Québec.

In 1876, the Anglican missionary Edmund Peck taught syllabics to the Inuit. French Roman Catholic missionaries expanded syllabics to Athabaskan, inventing a large number of new basic characters to support the radically more complicated phonetics of Athabaskan languages including Slavey and Chipewyan with variants in Blackfoot.

Indigenous Language Orthography

- "orthography" is a standardized system for writing a specific language, it includes symbols to write the language and conventions for which sound a symbol is intended to make.

- Some Indigenous Groups may be reluctant to establish a writing system e.g. Pueblo de Cochiti in New Mexico − as a written language will limit the control they have over that language and its teachings

- The standard system is the linguistic orthography based on the *International Phonetic Alphabet* (IPA) from the International Phonetic Association, established in 1886 in Paris that provides a notational standard for the phonetic representation of all languages.

- The IPA based on the Roman alphabet, some Greek letters, special symbols and diacritics (diacritic is a mark put above, below, through or on a letter that modify the sound of that letter or symbol) can express Indigenous languages either: phonetically – express the sounds of all words; or phonemically – showing only those details which are unpredictable based on the sound structure of the language.

IPA & Americanist Variants

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2015)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC) © 2015 IPA

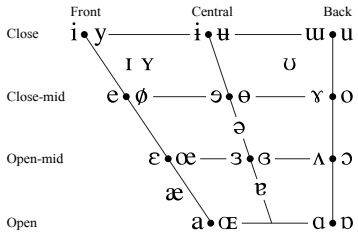
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill	ʙ			r					ʀ		
Tap or Flap		ⱱ		ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

Symbols to the right in a cell are voiced, to the left are voiceless. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
ʘ Bilabial	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ Examples:
ǀ Dental	ɗ Dental/alveolar	pʼ Bilabial
ǃ (Post)alveolar	ʄ Palatal	tʼ Dental/alveolar
ǂ Palatoalveolar	ɠ Velar	kʼ Velar
ǁ Alveolar lateral	ʛ Uvular	sʼ Alveolar fricative

VOWELS



Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

OTHER SYMBOLS

- ʍ Voiceless labial-velar fricative
- w Voiced labial-velar approximant
- ɥ Voiced labial-palatal approximant
- ʜ Voiceless epiglottal fricative
- ʢ Voiced epiglottal fricative
- ʡ Epiglottal plosive
- ɕ ʑ Alveolo-palatal fricatives
- ɺ Voiced alveolar lateral flap
- ɧ Simultaneous ʃ and x

Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary. t͡s k͡p

SUPRASEGMENTALS

- ˈ Primary stress ˌfoʊnəˈtɪʃən
- ˌ Secondary stress
- ː Long eː
- ˑ Half-long eˑ
- ̆ Extra-short ĕ
- ǀ Minor (foot) group
- ‖ Major (intonation) group
- . Syllable break ɹi.ækt
- ‿ Linking (absence of a break)

TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

LEVEL		CONTOUR	
ě̋ or ˥	Extra high	ě or ˩˥	Rising
é ˥˦	High	ê ˥˩	Falling
ē ˦	Mid	ě ˩˥˦	High rising
è ˧˩	Low	ȅ ˩˩˧	Low rising
ȅ ˩	Extra low	ê ˥˩˥	Rising-falling
↓	Downstep	↗	Global rise
↑	Upstep	↘	Global fall

DIACRITICS Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. ŋ̊

̥	Voiceless	n̥ d̥	̤	Breathy voiced	b̤ a̤	̪	Dental	t̪ d̪
̬	Voiced	s̬ t̬	̰	Creaky voiced	b̰ a̰	̺	Apical	t̺ d̺
ʰ	Aspirated	tʰ dʰ	̼	Linguolabial	t̼ d̼	̻	Laminal	t̻ d̻
̹	More rounded	ɔ̹	ʷ	Labialized	tʷ dʷ	̃	Nasalized	ẽ
̜	Less rounded	ɔ̜	ʲ	Palatalized	tʲ dʲ	ⁿ	Nasal release	dⁿ
̟	Advanced	u̟	ˠ	Velarized	tˠ dˠ	ˡ	Lateral release	dˡ
̠	Retracted	e̠	ˤ	Pharyngealized	tˤ dˤ	̚	No audible release	d̚
̈	Centralized	ë	̴	Velarized or pharyngealized	ɫ			
̽	Mid-centralized	e̽	̝	Raised	e̝	(ɹ̝ = voiced alveolar fricative)		
̩	Syllabic	n̩	̞	Lowered	e̞	(β̞ = voiced bilabial approximant)		
̯	Non-syllabic	e̯	̘	Advanced Tongue Root	e̘			
˞	Rhoticity	ə˞ a˞	̙	Retracted Tongue Root	e̙			

Indigenous Groups in British Columbia that use the IPA's Linguistic Orthography include the χʷmθkʼʷiʔəm Həńq̓əmin̓əm̓ whose territories include Vancouver.

However, other Indigenous Groups in British Columbia generally use local forms of the non-standard Americanist variant of the IPA's Linguistic Orthography which relies heavily on letters modified with diacritics. These include the Nɬeʔkepmxcín (S'Klallam) which is spoken along the Fraser River from Spuzzum to Lytton, as well as around the Thompson River and in the Nicola Valley .

Practical Alphabetical Orthographies

An alphabet is a type of writing system in which a set of symbols (letters) represents the distinctive sounds (or phonemes) of a language. Practical alphabets generally try to use only those symbols found on an English typewriter keyboard, although a few extra letters or diacritics (such as accents, underlines, or bars) are often needed.

Many Indigenous languages have relatively newly developed practical alphabets which differ significantly from the linguistic orthography. E.g. :

Linguistic orthography	x^w	χ
Language		
Hul'q'umi'num'	hw	x
Nuučaan̓ułʼ	x^w	x̱
X̄a''islakala	x°	x̄
Secwepemc	cw	x

As they have developed independently, these practical alphabets may differ from each other as to which symbol is used to represent which sound. Orthographies which show a close correspondence between letters and sounds – ideally, one distinct letter for each distinct sound - are described as phonemic. Many rely on combinations of two to four letters to represent certain sounds − but they are more phonemic than English.

The Quw'utsun' Hul'q'umi'num' of Vancouver Island have chosen a practical alphabet, this ensures that their language can be written, typed, and used in email with ease.

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

Unicode and Open Standards

- Technical barriers to the input, storage and display of Indigenous Place Names in Indigenous languages, whatever the orthography have been overcome. Input can be accommodated by keyboard overlays or macros.

- All modern databases, including the GNBC Database, are capable of storing text in the open international standard .XML or some variant and those formats are Unicode® based.

- Unicode 9.0, has since Unicode 3.0 in 2003, allows for storage of Indigenous languages, special characters and diacritics in IPA and most Canadian Indigenous syllabic languages with additions forthcoming.

- Indigenous languages can be displayed by most modern operating systems, word processing programs and browsers using the appropriate fonts

- Depending on the database metadata structure, there will be a language field with an International Standards Organization (ISO) code for any language, including Indigenous languages. Ontario and the GNBC Database have this language field.

Romanization

- The UNGEGN at the First Conference in Geneva (1967) passed Resolution 9 recommending an agreement on a single Romanization system based on scientific principles, for each non-Roman alphabet or script language.

- This is expressed in the *GNBC's Principles and Procedures for Geographical Naming* (2011), Principle 8 which provides,

  A name should be adopted in a single language form, although other forms may be accepted where in use and when sanctioned by the appropriate names authority. A name should, where possible, be written in the Roman alphabet….

  The first note to this Principle says,

  Names of Inuit and Amerindian origin are normally approved in Roman orthography, using the standard letters and diacritics available. In some names of Aboriginal origin in British Columbia, the apostrophe is used to indicate the glottal stop. …

- This means that *only Indigenous Languages* with Practical Alphabet Orthographies can qualify for official names.

Names Board in Canada : Romanization

- Jurisdictions that have express Romanization policies include: Canada on Federal lands, British Columbia and Québec with diacritics in Variant Names only.

- Jurisdictions who, by adoption of the GNBC *Principles and Procedures for Geographical Naming* (2011), have implicitly endorsed Romanization policies include: New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador including official names in Inuktitut in the province as mandated by the *Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement* (2005).

…. However:

- Jurisdictions that allow non-Roman orthographies include: Manitoba and Alberta.

Territory Name Boards : Romanization

- The Northwest Territorial Government recognizes 11 official languages, with the 9 Indigenous language being expressed in all 3 orthographies for official place names.

- Yukon allows the expression of Indigenous place names in Linguistic Orthographies and Practical Alphabet Orthographies.

- Nunavut recognizes Chipewyan, Cree, Dogrib, English, French, Gwich'in, Inuktitut (Inuvialuktun and Inuinnaqtun) and Slavey as official Languages of Nunavut. There are two official orthographies in Inuktitut, a - syllabic orthography, "Qaniujaaqpait", and Roman orthography, "Qaliujaaqpait". All Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun names shall be approved according to the orthographic standards established by the Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth.

Indigenous Naming Authorities

On April 17, 1982 Canada re-patriated its Constitution from Great Britain by including, among other things a Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Charter) in Part I of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.

Aboriginal Rights are set out in Part II of the Constitution in section 35 may include aboriginal language and heritage rights.

Selected Bibliography

Books & Journals

William Ganong *The Historical Development of the Place Nomenclature of New Brunswick* (Ottawa: John Durie & Son, 1896 at <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/digital/collections/cul/texts/ldpd_6072306_000/ldpd_6072306_000.pdf>. See: "1. Indian Period" at 187 to 196.

Eung-Do Cook and Darin Flynn "Aboriginal languages of Canada" at 318 to 333 in William O'Grady & John Archibald ed. *Contemporary Linguistic Analysis, (6th Edition)* (Toronto: Pearson Canada, 2008) at < https://www.ucalgary.ca/dflynn/files/dflynn/CookFlynn08.pdf>. See also: The World Atlas of Language Structures Online at <http://wals.info>

Lynn Peplinski, "Accommodating the Inuit majority: Traditional placenames in Nunavut today" in Ian D. Clark, Luise Hercus and Laura Kostanski eds, *Indigenous and Minority Placenames : Australian and International Perspectives*. (Canberra: ANU Press, 2014) at <http://press-files.anu.edu.au/downloads/press/p286811/pdf/ch20.pdf>. see also see Labrador Innu Place names at <http://innuplaces.ca/geographic.php?lang=en>.

Selected Bibliography

Websites

Geographical Names Board of Canada (GNBC) at http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/geography/place-names/10786

GNBC *Principles and Procedures for Geographical Naming* (2011) at http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/geography/place-names/about-geographical-names-board-canada/9176

United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names at https://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN/default.html

International Phonetic Association at https://www.internationalphoneticassociation.org

Unicode® at http://www.unicode.org

The First Peoples' Cultural Council website at http://www.fpcc.ca/Default.aspx

U Ottawa, Site for Language Management in Canada, The First Nations and First Languages at https://slmc.uottawa.ca/?q=first_languages

Selected Bibliography

Newfoundland and Labrador : Geographical Names website:
http://www.ma.gov.nl.ca/lands/maps/geographical.html

Pepamuteiati Nitassinat private initiative of the Sheshatshiu Innu First Nation at
http://innuplaces.ca/index.php?lang=en

Nova Scotia: Nova Scotia Geographic Names Program website at
https://geonova.novascotia.ca/place-names

Ta'n Weji-sqalia'tiek: Mi'kmaw Place Names, at
http://mikmawplacenames.ca The map view is at http://sparc.smu.ca/mpnmap/

New Brunswick: *Toponymy Services* website at
http://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/thc/heritage/content/toponymy.html

Québec: Commission de toponymie full website is in French at
http://www.toponymie.gouv.qc.ca/ct/

The limited English documentation is at
http://www.toponymie.gouv.qc.ca/ct/english.aspx

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

Selected Bibliography

Ontario: Geographic Names website at https://www.ontario.ca/page/geographic-names

Manitoba: Manitoba Geographical Names Program website at http://www.gov.mb.ca/sd/lands_branch/geo_names/

Saskatchewan: Saskatchewan Geographic Names Program website at http://www.pcs.gov.sk.ca/geographicnames .

Alberta: Alberta Geographical Names Program website at http://www.culturetourism.alberta.ca/heritage-and-museums/programs-and-services/historic-places-research-and-designation/geographical-names-program/

British Columbia: BC Geographical Names Office website at http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/governments/celebrating-british-columbia/historic-places/geographical-names

Yukon: Geographical Place Names Board at http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/yukon-geographical-place-names-board.html

Selected Bibliography

Northwest Territories: Geographic Names Program website at
http://www.pwnhc.ca/cultural-places/geographic-names/
Cultural Places Program website at
http://www.pwnhc.ca/cultural-places/
Official Languages of the Northwest Territories at
http://www.pwnhc.ca/official-languages-of-the-northwest-territories/
Orthography Tools and Font Support website at
http://www.pwnhc.ca/orthography-tools/

Nunavut: Toponymy website at
http://www.gov.nu.ca/culture-and-heritage/programs-services/toponymy [Empty]
Computer Tools website at
http://www.gov.nu.ca/culture-and-heritage/information/computer-tools /
The Inuit Heritage Trust (IHT) website at
http://www.ihti.ca/eng/home-english.html
IHT Place Names website at
http://ihti.ca/eng/place-names/pn-index.html?agree=0
Viewing Named Nunavut Places in Google MyMaps at
http://ihti.ca/eng/place-names/pn-goog.html and *Traditional Inuit Place Names in Nunavut* at <http://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=07a987c2b0aa4d468c315b10298c4749>

Selected Bibliography

Modern Treaties and Self-Government Agreements Online at http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1373385502190/1373385561540#s2
from: *General Briefing Note on Canada's Self-government and Comprehensive Land Claims Policies and the Status of Negotiations* at http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1373385502190/1373385561540